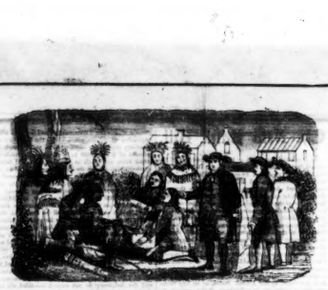
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



George R. Graham & Co. Publishers.

S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Terms. Two Dollars Per Annum. Cash.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

A Family Newspaper: Neutral in Politics: Devoted to News, Literature, Science, Morality, Agriculture, and Amusement.

VOLUME XXI. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841. WHOLE NO. 1050.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Rain after Drought.

BY MRS. C. L. BANKS.

As I sing the welcome summons o'er the earth,
Showers, and tone, and grass, and waving corn,
And the glad flower at her lonely hearth
Shall bless thee, coming with the early morn.
And pray the day-radiating rose by day,
Lovely as its bow, be promised patiently to await the course of events, hoping for more propitious times.

"And now we must part, Monsieur," said he, when leaving her upon a knoll that commanded a view, "for your hours are already on the wane, and, if they find us together, you would fall before their fury, as well as I. The Sayenora fears not the quickest of the Mohawks, but he would not bring death upon her he loves. When the storm begins to lull, if not before, we will meet Sayenora here, will she not?"

The now weeping girl answered only with her head, and pressing a last lingering embrace and a last lingering look—and the next instant the plume of the Algonquin was seen floating through the neighboring woods. The girl watched it with fearful eyes as it waved, bending and rising with each step, she sought her way back to the village of her people.

The young brave and the Mohawk bandy had met and been engaged in close combat, and the brave not betwixt their several tribes, the Algonquin, impelled by love, and hoping that his more would be with him, had pushed forward to penetrate into the very heart of the enemy's country, although he knew that he was alone save at that instant on the war-path. The danger was tempting, but a bad will to the brave, and a knavery, do!

Far sooner than an hour he pursued his baseless way through the forest, listening eagerly to catch the slightest sound, betokening the presence of foe, and every now and then, adopting some subtle device, to conceal his own feet as he proceeded. He knew that scouting parties were out on every hand, and in numbers sufficient to render resistance hopeless, but he did not despair. Indeed he felt more regret at the termination of his mission, than fear at the danger which surrounded him. Had Monatawa consented to fly with him, the length and the perils of the journey would have occurred to him a thought. Now, however, he was indifferent to them; and as the morning breeze arose from bold and rather than care. Suddenly, while advancing with the utmost caution, he heard the sound of voices near to covert; but it was too late. His caution had been relaxed by the success of his first bold and short conflict, he was under a pressure, and the fear of being overtaken, and his retreat cut off by the Mohawks, had not been the least of the fears of which were already spoken, after being heard unnecessary power and unexpected, he found himself upon a rock, and in the midst of some waterfall or cascade, and, hurried off with them, to await torture at the stake. Nothing, it is true, was said by his captors, but their looks and their gestures told him their designation, that his fate was sealed, and that they would not be long in making their decision. Perhaps, as he reflected on his position, he could have made a desperate effort to resist, but if so, not a muscle of his countenance betrayed any such intention. He looked upon the stout chief who had captured him, and the haughty Algonquin bowed his head in submission.

"The Mohawk," he said thoughtfully, "are warriors—they were once the masters of the people."

"The Algonquins are worse—they are children and women!" was the reply, and the pride of the captain hunter will cry before night.

"Monsieur," said the Mohawk, contemptuously answered the prisoner, assuming a tone of mildness, "you are brave."

They were now, however, at the village, and not for remaining in the midst of such a crowd of curious, the captured brave was led to a wigwam, and the chief who had captured him, and who was proceeded to their cause to hand, to go through the form of determining on the fate of the prisoner. The council was not long in session, for the chief, not, to be far bound on the sagamore floor, stood forth in the midst of the lodge, with the long rock rising, uttering strange sweet sounds, wilder and more soothing, and then raising the tones of the Indian harp—and the songs of the newly awakened birds, thrilling, and then the wind and tree, and the lonely scythed, now swelling into a full and unrivalled chorus, and now breaking into a thousand different notes, and then into a single one, seeming to satisfy himself that what he sought for was not to be found in the lodge, and he left it, and, as if in search of something, he entered the lodge of the Mohawk chief, and, after looking up and down the lodge, for the space of a minute, seeming to satisfy himself that what he sought for was not to be found in the lodge,

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1841.

Acknowledgment.

We give our readers up to large numbers of the latters of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which circumstances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quantity of funds, for which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume is now nearly completed, and we wish to start, unincumbered by back debts, with the new volume, which will be on the first of next month.

The Mission in the Oregon Territory is not so prosperous as the Board could wish.

The spread of the Gospel among the Aborigines is mentioned. The Chocktaw nation has ceased its donations for food, and are now harassing us. The Chactaws continue to prosper in religious knowledge.

Missionary stations have been established on the head waters of the Missouri river, and the prospect of usefulness is flattering. Large bands of Indians are in attendance at Wayandotte, on the Kansa river, 3 miles from her—to whom the Missionary can have free access.—Mate laborers are wanted in this field.

In Africa, the mission has sought the Knowledge of Christ Jesus, and the missions flourish. The natives are in the habit of morning and evening prayer, even when they are unable to attend the services of religious worship.

The Missionaries in Greece meet opposition from the Greek Church. Rude and scurrilous are loaded against the foreign messengers of peace; but they are encouraged by the few friends, but to keep a steady hold of the plough of missionary work.

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In China, the operations have been extended by the labors of Englishmen and their country.

In the *Indian Archipelago*, the "Star of Bethlehem" has just begun to shine in a part of that field.

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In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jeneth Edwards, D. D. of Andover, Mass. It was from Isaiah lx. 8.

The meeting was concluded by the following celebration of the moments to be annually dedicated to the Union, noting the increase of the one side of public lands at three millions of dollars yearly, and supposing the ratio of expenditures under the new tariff to be reduced to $17,000,000 annually, the surplus will then be fixed on, the relative proportions will be the same. The sums are stated in round figures:

Maine	$96,000	South Carolina	$84,000
New Hampshire	48,000	Georgia	96,000
Vermont	48,000	Alabama	96,000
Massachusetts	144,000	Mississippi	48,000
Connecticut	60,000	Louisiana	48,000
Rhode Island	12,000	Tennessee	144,000
New York	480,000	Kentucky	192,000
New Jersey	72,000	Ohio	360,000
Pennsylvania	288,000	Indiana	192,000
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We have already alluded to two partial assignments made by the Bank of the United States, one to secure the Bank of Commerce, and the other to secure the Bank of the Philadelphia Bank. We are now called upon to announce a third assignment, and to state the circumstances which was made by that Institution on the 6th inst. We presume that this course was forced upon the Directors, by the pressure of the times, and the want of confidence, and which were rapidly absorbing the little means that remained. The assignment is a general one, in favor of the creditors of the Bank, by the officers of the Bank, under the authority of the Directors, and with John Pentington and George W. Farnum as witnesses. It is dated September 6th, and is now on record. The trustees or assignees are

James Robertson,
Richard B. Bayard,
James S. Newbold,
Herman Cope,
Thomas N. Taylor.

Messrs. Robertson, Newbold, Cope and Taylor, have already accepted the trust, and we presume that Mr. Bayard will also accept. The three first names—viz. Messrs. Robertson, Bayard and Newbold, will receive each $1500 per annum, and three other trustees, $1000 per annum. The articles assigned are lands, tenements, hereditaments, real estate, stocks, bonds, &c. &c. We enter a list of the stocks enumerated in a schedule of property and effects, which is attached to the assignment.

$1000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Rail Road.
$1000 shares of Susquehanna Canal Company.
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$1000 shares of Wilkesbarre and Pittston Turnpike Company.
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$200 shares of Johnston and Ligonier Turnpike Company.
$1000 shares of Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road.
$500 shares of Warren Turnpike Company.
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$1000 shares of Monongahela Navigation Company.
$50 shares of Roseburg and Mercer Turnpike Company.
$1 shares of Union Canal.
$0 shares of Philadelphia Rail Road.

The foregoing embraces the entire list. It exhibits a lamentable picture. The Directors will, we are persuaded, deem it incumbent upon them to make some statement to the public and especially to the Stockholders, as to the circumstances which have led to this last fatal act of the drama. The news of the Assignment reached New York on Saturday, and the stock immediately received.

The North American Trust and Banking Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held at the Exchange, New York City House on Saturday, to discuss expediency of a determination to sell the joint management and general condition of the Company, and to take such measures as may be deemed best for the interest and system to the action of the Stockholders, as were Gen elected by John F. Delaplaine, Esq. and with a number of others, Thomas Rice Esq. was appointed Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, urging upon the friends of agriculture to consent that there officers, to the end that a Convention of the county, for the promotion of national industry, and to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil, may be called together, for the purpose the draft of a constitution, to be submitted to a general meeting of the friends of agriculture, on the second Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

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Not to be used if further counted. That no certificate of stock, or any subscription, or any right thereto, shall be transferred to any person, unless all debts due from the whole amount of the stock and installment shall have been paid in full, or shall be transferred to any person, made or insured note for the transfer of such stock, or subscription, except the person to whom same it is subscribed or his heirs, or his executors, or administrators, or any shall be wholly and absolutely null and void in law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the whole capital stock of the said corporation shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and that each subscriber to the said corporation shall be entitled to as many shares in the said capital stock as he shall subscribe for, or to his or their proportion of the said capital stock, which may be subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury as aforesaid, shall be paid in full, in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and if payment thereof, or of any part thereof, be made in public stock, bearing interest as aforesaid, the said interest shall be payable half yearly, in conformity with the time of making such payments on account of the said subscription, and the principal of the said stock shall be redeemable at any time and at any

The New Bank Bill,

Be it enacted, &c. That a Fiscal Corporation of the United States shall be established in the District of Columbia, for the transaction of business hereinafter directed and limited, to continue for the term of five years, with the privilege of renewal for a further term, not exceeding five years, by the Congress of the United States, and shall be subscribed for by the United States, and by individuals, companies, corporations or States, the said corporation and corporations being of the second part, in the manner hereinafter specified. But Congress may, although the Board have left the west of adequate funds very seriously.

The amount of money received during the year has been large, but not equal to the expenditures by upwards of $83,000.

The progress of *Home* Missions is, for the most part, cheering to the Christian. Destitute white settlements have been supplied with ministers, and churches and Sabbath

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periods which the Government shall deem fit after the expiration of fifteen years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive all payments of stock to the amount of $7,000,000 to be prepared and made in the form of certificates of stock, transferable at the office to be shall think fit, and the same for gold or silver coin or stock of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the year 1846, and which shall be lawful for the said Secretary of the Treasury to receive in payment of any debt due to the United States, or any of them, and which shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any of the stockholders, at a general meeting, to be holden at the Government of the United States, in any month of the year, to pay any debt due from the said corporation to the United States, or any of them, and which shall have power to call for that purpose any specie in the vaults of the said corporation.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the whole business of the said corporation shall be transacted by twenty-five directors, three of whom shall be annually chosen by the stockholders, (the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all of whom shall be stockholders to the amount of fifty shares each, and shall be residents of the United States, and three of the city of Washington, on the first Monday of January in each and every year, after the first election, at the banking house of the said corporation, other than the United States and by a plurality of the votes actually given, according to the scale of voting hereinafter provided, and not otherwise. Three successive days' notice shall be given of such election, (as the case may be) and the notices of holding the election shall be posted up at the public offices of the said corporation; and until such appointment shall be made, the said directors shall continue in office. And the first appointment and election of directors shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as aforesaid. And the board of directors, or the president of the said corporation, shall have power to call a meeting of the stockholders, at any time, for the purpose of filling any vacancy that may happen in the said board of directors, or to remove any director or directors, or for the purpose of electing a president, or for any other purpose, in pursuance of this act, there ought to take place between the stockholders, or any of them, or between them and the said corporation, and which shall be submitted to the said corporation, at a general meeting, to be holden at the banking house of the said corporation, in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of January in each and every year, after the first election, and by a plurality of the votes of the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, and voting at such election, and not otherwise. Three successive days' notice shall be given of such election, and the notices of holding the same shall be posted up at the public offices of the said corporation, and in case of a vacancy happening by the death or resignation of any director, or by the refusal or neglect of any director to act, or by his removal out of the United States, or by his removal out of the city of Washington, or by his ceasing to be a stockholder to the amount aforesaid, during the time he shall continue in office, the said board of directors may fill such vacancy, and shall proceed to elect one of the stockholders to supply such vacancy, who shall hold the said office during the same period for which the director in whose place he is elected was appointed. *Provided also*, That the first appointment and election of directors made after the year 1846, and every election made after the year 1846, and every election shall be at the time and for the period hereinbefore directed, by a majority of votes actually given, and at any time happen that an appointment or election of directors, or an election of the president of the said corporation, shall not be made on the day when, in pursuance of this act, there ought to take place, the said corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved; but it shall be lawful at any time thereafter to make such appointment or election, (as the case may be) and the salaries of holding the election, and the powers and duties of the directors appointed, shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only, and shall be transferable, according to such rules as shall be established by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the whole business of the said corporation, and the general concerns of the said corporation, shall be conducted by the said corporation, or by the directors, or by such officers, agents or servants, as the said corporation or directors may appoint or employ, and the said corporation shall be bonding and obligatory upon the said corporation, and shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, when the same shall be signed by the president of the said corporation, or by such other person as may be appointed by the said corporation or directors, to sign the same, and when countersigned by such cashier or other officer as the said corporation or directors may appoint to countersign the same, and when sealed with the common seal of the said corporation, and when the same shall be made in pursuance of such general authority, and in such manner as the said corporation or directors may direct and appoint, and all bonds, bills obligatory or other debts, of which payment shall be demanded from the said corporation, shall be made payable at the office of the said corporation, in the city of Washington, at the time when the same shall become payable, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and not elsewhere, nor otherwise; and all bonds, bills obligatory or other debts, of which payment shall be demanded from the said corporation, shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only, and shall be transferable, according to such rules as shall be established by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation; nor shall they, at any time, or in any way or manner whatsoever, be liable to be pledged, hypothecated or mortgaged, or otherwise conveyed or transferred without the consent of the said corporation; nor shall the said corporation, directly or indirectly, hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the same, or any of them, or the lands of the said corporation, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or for any other purpose whatsoever, nor shall any of the directors, or any of them, assume as a security for any debt due to the said corporation, except in the manner hereinafter directed, any of the lands or tenements belonging to any debt due to the said corporation, except in the manner hereinafter directed, any of the lands or tenements belonging to the said corporation, or any of the stock, funds or property of the said corporation, other than such as shall be taken in payment, or as security for debts contracted in the usual course of dealing, or for moneys loaned, or bills discounted, or shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees, or shall have been assigned to the said corporation, in trust for the payment of debts due to it, or shall have been taken in payment, or as security for debts contracted by the sale of real estate owned by the said corporation, or shall be sold under the power contained in any mortgage to the said corporation, or shall be sold under the provisions of any law for the collection of debts due to the said corporation, without the express authority of law therefor, given subsequent to the debt contracted.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted. That if the said corporation shall refuse payment of any of their notes, or bills, or other debts, when demanded, the same shall be protested by a notary public, and the said corporation shall pay the damages and interest accruing thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. whenever demanded.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That the said corporation shall not carry on any other business than that of exchange nor make any loan whatever, except it be a loan to the Government of the United States, and

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That the directors of the said corporation shall not, during the continuance in office, be concerned in carrying on any trade or business whatever, except as hereinafter excepted, and shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except foreign bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of lands or tenements, mortgaged or conveyed to the said corporation in trust or by way of mortgage, or which shall be the property of the said corporation, or which shall be purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees, or mortgages held by the said corporation, or

SATURDAY POST.

Terms of Subscription, &c.

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Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for Subscription.

Agents in the country will oblige us much by procuring subscribers which it will direct to keep in remembrance. They should always give name and post office.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Remarks may always state the Post office named Point as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

Two Counterfeits.

Commercial Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.—Se, latter A dated May 1, 1841, J. T. Hatch, President, J. Pettingham, Cashier. The general appearance of the bill is bad, engraving coarse, impression faint.

Merchants' Bank, New Bedford—Male, number 1, copy to S. Brown, dated Aug. 4, 1840, E. Smith, Cashier, Geo. Howland, President. Signature and filling up bad, with another crossing her notes. Cashier's name in black. President's name in blue ink.

10s, payable to A. Wood, dated January 4, 1840, J. Bliss, Cashier, J. L. Parker, President, filling up and signatures in blue ink. Vignette, a ship under sail, which is larger than in the genuine, and has a flag flying her wake. The vignette between the President's and Cashier's names is a brig, but the engraver in the counterfeit is so faint as to be scarcely perceptible.

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778 do do do & Bds. B. U. S.	13 3-16
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50 do Pioneer Bank, Troy	63
50 do Bank of Susquehanna Co.	17 3-16
10 do Camden & Amboy R. R.	73
20 do do do do	73 1-16
10 do Penn Township Bank	53
50 do do do	53
10 do Northern Bank	86
5 do do do	86 1-2
10 do Bank of Manchester Bank	15
6 do do Southwark Insurance	104
5 do do Delaware & Trenton R. R.	52
4 do do Pennsylvania Bank	20 00
1 do do do Mercers Bank	20 00
$7500 United States Bank Notes	Twenty days

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1841.

The House met this morning at the usual hour, but there was scarcely a corporal's guard present. After the journal had been read, Mr. Hunt, from the Select Joint Committee, reported a joint resolution to enable Mr. Harrison to enjoy the franking privilege with his correspondence on parcels not weighing more than two ounces.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the words "two ounces" were struck out. He said there was no such restriction in the act which gave the franking privilege to the President elect.

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After the latter had concluded, a motion was made to take the resolution subject on the table, but the motion was been put there is no doubt but that it would have been carried, as the House—as the phrase is—appeared inclined to adjourn being made, it prevailed.

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In the Senate, the consideration of the fiscal bank bill was resumed, and we have been told that the vote was near. Mr. Clay put forth his powers to the utmost, and in the course of his reply to the opposition, declared it would be impossible for Mr. Tyler, or any other Virginian, to be a traitor. Mr. C. was not at all confident that the present bill would be signed, and that the President, by the veto, would be willing to assume the task to sign one.

Mr. Buchanan showed that the President, by vetoing one or any other bill, would only carry out the principles he has professed all his life, and that he would put forth their powers, and aside from the utmost suffering to the country, and the ruin of such friends. He supposed that the question on the engrossment will be taken to-day.

ADJOURNED.—On Saturday, the Senate had the Bankrupt bill before it. Messrs. Mangum, Clayton, and Berrien duly discussed the subject, and a vote was taken on the motion to take it into and refer it, with amendments, receiving a duty of 20 per cent, and placing them among those unenumerated, duty free, and it was carried by yeas 26, nays 18.

In the House, the M'Leod resolutions were discussed, and were, on motion of Mr. Adams, laid on the table.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bates, Beeson, Buchanan, Callhoun, Choate, Clay of Ala. Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, Huntsman, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Morton, Nicholas, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Conn. South of Ind. Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Woodbridge, Wright, and Young—39.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Clay of Ken. Henderson, Ker, Merrick, Preston, Rives, and Southard—18.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1841.

In the Senate, after the disposal of memorials and other matters of a similar character, the consideration of the unfinished business commenced.

The question arising was on the motion to place all on the free articles.

A debate ensued which continued for some hours, during which the amendment was entirely forgotten.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means of various parts of the country, were presented and laid on the table.

A report was made from the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Alexandria Canal Company, asking that the final report of the committee be allowed to be postponed until the next session, and that the report with such amendment directing the proper officer to keep a strict account of all the moneys that may hereafter, whether in the House or in the hope house be sent into the hands of the Company.

After the disposal of several other matters of no interest, the case of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, was called up as the order of the day.

Last night the committee on Elections had reported that Mr. Levy was not entitled to his seat, he being an alien.

Mr. Levy took the floor, and made a long speech, attempting to show that he the deed of cession of Florida, he was a naturalized citizen, and entitled to his seat. He concluded by drawing a comparisonment of the case said to be similar to his, in order to show the injustice of the decision.

Mr. Holsted thought there was sufficient evidence to decide upon the case. He therefore opposed the postponement.

Mr. Wise contended that Mr. Levy had been treated with the contempt of the committee in not allowing him time to produce his evidence. Without committing himself on the merits of the case, he was opposed to any postponement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1841.

The morning hour was taken up and passed in the House.

The Revenue bill was again taken up, and gone into for a long debate. The sails' amendment was then again, but without success, so that article remained free.

The question of other amendments to the bill was ordered to be engrossed without a count.

The House bill now making appropriations for our diplomatic corps, was taken up, and passed, with the addition to Naples, struck out.

In the House, after some debate of a spirited character, the further consideration of the case of Mr. Levy, of Florida, was postponed until next session.

Several resolutions were offered and laid over for one day, among them was one asking an amendment of the Constitution so as to limit a President to one term, and providing for his sitting becoming the law of the land in spite of a veto.

A bill was reported from the Military Committee, appropriating $15,000 for the repair of certain fort and harbors on Staten Island.

After it had been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was read a third time and passed.

The Committee on Claims, to whom no claims had been referred usually, consisting in relation to American citizens, taken in Canada, and imprisoned in Van Diemen's Land, made a report. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling upon the President to open negotiations for the purpose of effecting the release of those unfortunate persons.

Mr. Holmes made a short speech in relation to the resolution, after which, on motion of Mr. Stanley, the House at one o'clock adjourned.

P. S.—Postmaster Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 11.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Britannia.

Meeting of Parliament—The Speech—Business and the Recess—Visit from Abraham, Egypt, and Syria—Her Majesty's Lodge Mess from Chinese Politics—Loss of the Great Western—Fire in Ring-lane—Continued Fires in the Manufacturing Districts—Deplorable State of Trade—Evidences of Increased Distress—Reported Departure of Fifteen Ships of War for the Mediterranean—Corn Trade—Cotton—Bullion—Money Market, &c. &c.

The steamship Britannia, E. B. Cleland, commander, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1, at ten minutes past four. She left Liverpool on the 19th August.

The General European news is not particularly important, and the intelligence from Great Britain is much of it anticipated. Parliament met before our last sailing, and signalized its blue ink. Vignette, a ship under sail, which is larger than in the genuine, and has a flag flying her wake. The vignette between the President's and Cashier's names is a brig, but the engraver in the counterfeit is so faint as to be scarcely perceptible.

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THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Passing Away.

The old table-board, with its journey-mend,
Which observed every Monday the soap-suds mended.
The easy handle carved from the ham-wood tree,
And the vacancies between that used to be.

They leave our sight, and soon in ory,
The vapors without, that the hostess' roof clasp.

The pudding stick, too, which used to stir the pudding,
The broom which they pushed in the hotch tow's cheeks—
The dustoff's bee, and the old quilt rack,
The clumsy of the loom, and the trust of the reel—
We find these items, and then view as they
Passing away—passing away.

The old trundle bed, which rolled on the floor—
The bed-mustard bottom which held for the door—
The fork was stuck in the window to keep
The vapors without, that the hostess' roof clasp.

Like the sun of empire, they westward stray
Passing away—passing away.

Obituary.

The editor of the N. O. Picayune is in mourning for the death of a pig—a striped pig, he says, of the greatest qualities. He laments for him in the following fashion.

OBITUARY.

But three or four days ago we performed the unpleasant duty of recording the arrival in the city of the promising striped young swine, kindly forwarded to our care by a friend in New Iberia, in the hope that we might, in our melancholy duty, now, to chronicle the departure of that young pig, to the world of spirits. At the hour of our Thursday evening, he greatly grunted his last. Four and twenty hours before that, he was a well pig; for a short time after that he was perfectly natural, and he expended with unusual vigor. On the morning of Thursday, however, he exhibited symptoms of illness. His countenance was less animated than before, generally, and he was evidently laboring under great depression of spirits. Even then, however, we entertained a presentiment of his approaching dissolution. From that time forth he failed rapidly, until the end, when he went the way of all pork. He died as he had lived, a patriot and a philosopher among pigs—his last sigh was for the free and native soil and land. As in many other cases, that which Pope and the Duke of Wellington state about in death. It is not our purpose to announce an unmerited eulogy upon this unassuming, plain of clear on the fall flesh of health and beauty. His behavior was such as secured him the respect of all who knew him. He is gone

Nor is mortal slumber less profound
Though prone or'er the earth he's ducked his sound."

As an appropriate tribute to his memory, we have indited the following lines. The finest work of these is the old English port, the "filling out" and finishing are our own.

Lines,

ON THE DEATH OF THE STRIPED PIG.

In the days we sung of late him we mourn indeed,
A lamb-pierced and free did the bear-drop descend.
We forget in that hour all his sparkling had erred,
And how under his winsely and sweet he'd feed.

Oh! proud was the sound that first striped pig was,
And possessed of the sweet that he was—and
When in grief we forgot all the ill he had done,
And though he squealed for so long, we squealed for him.

Advice.

TO MARY, LOVE WHO SINGS AT THEIR DOOR.

Some wag of a fellow contributes the following, as the best receipt for making a love match: "Catch a young gentleman and lady the best way you can, let the young gentleman sit by the fire, and the young lady between the young gentleman at the door; lady smaller, and the young gentleman at the door—put in a good quantity of wine, and make her so snuggery, stick in a couple of kisses about time, this will help to make him boil. While getting red in the gills, take him out into the dressing room, set him by the lady, and sup them both with cold mutton, then set them both at it again, and blow the flame while the lady sings; when you see the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in the corner of the room on a sofa and let them temper the rest part of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to keep them asunder side at dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to sour.

The Girl and the Philosopher.

As Kate went tripping up the town,
No dancer she looked prettier;
As—since she'd on cap and gown
No maiden ever looked greater.
Accosted Kate in the street,
As she was going to cross over,
And asked her of a kiss—the cheek!
Saying—I'm a philosopher!
A what? said Kate, blushing red,
And gave his cap a toss over,
Ass you? Oh, oh!—and off she sped,
Whilst he would the "philosopher."

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Sydney Smith thus hastily: "The Shadow of English popularity, is ordering to listen to the reasonable demands of the American colonies, and to result.

"There was a period when the slightest concession would have satisfied the Americans; but all the world was on horseback, one set of gentlemen after the Lord, another after Lord Somebody, treasure cast, boarding war, vengeance and contempt; and to right close afterward, an awkward looking gentleman in plain clothes walked up to the drawing-room of Mr. James's, and was introduced as the Ambassador from the United States of America."

PAT'S PRAYER.—An Irishman was brought up on the Police Court in New York a short time since, and after being questioned he was trimmed. On understanding that, says the Sun, Pat generally retired back a few paces, and flinging his hatter-ed hat on the floor dropped to suddenly on his knees as if he had been shot, then, convulsively clutching his hands together and looking upward, he poured forth his gratitude in the following expressive supplication: "May the saints in heaven protect you, you're honor; and may every hair on yer head turn to a tuneful candle to light ye to glory."

British Bravery.

The valiant boast to meet a foe
Well worthy of their name and so—
The mighty British go
To fight the poor Chinese—
And let the world admiring see
The object of British bravery
Upon the piece of Tsee!

ASS-SOCIATE.—In a time of much religious excitement, we learned old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven? "Well, den," said he, "can we ride our west in Asbury, some say de ole path is narrow, and some say dat is de post; put I don't tink it makes much tifference where end we tak; for sure we get dare, day nefer ask which we ride in—some of in some of dier pizzness—if our west be good."

A NEWSPAPER CANDIDATE.—Our Doral Shoemaker as a candidate for Governor, in Captain county, Mississippi. Mr. Shoemaker has been nominated, and declares that he has not ways been a Whig, leaf and all. He declares he shall continue, while means and wants, a Whig to the last. He is in favor of re-assuming the credit of the State, and fostering all but the rod. Mr. Shoemaker ought to be elected—if foots not have many rats against him.

To Kate.

I love you, Kate, I do by gosh!
As Uncle Ben he bowels smash.
As near how sure each o'ng agrees—
I hate you as I do taxation.

GREEK LESSON.—"What is Grammar?" asked a pedagogue of one of his pupils, before a examination of the scholars.

The following answer was given:—Grammar is a leetle book about the size of Webster's spelling book; it has been known for many hundred years as one of a New England Primer.—Sometimes it is bound in calf, and sometimes it is bound in boards; but most generally it is bound in calf."

SUBSTITUTION.—The use of "poor humble servant" for one not deserving the appellation of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry the Fourth of France, which is derived from "nous nous humilier serviteur." The most ridiculous instance that time was, "God keep you," "God be with you" and among the vulgar, "God be to you," a beauty to those on the shoulder.

A VETOER.—Pa, said an interesting juvenile yesterday to his indulgent sire.—Pa, haven't I got a vote as well as the President?

Yes, my child.

Yes, I have. Pa, my fifth tee is a I-dee, I reckon.

Thomas, take that boy to his mother—he's ruined!"

WELLINGTON.—"I ought to be wise, now," as the duck said when strolled with eggs.

"I'm a cane orderly in the cuff" said when the hatcher carried him off.

"We are getting that into in possession of his property," as the servants said when they dusted their master's face for fisticuffs.

A MIXTURE OF CALOMEL.—There is a club in the city who call themselves the "Brown Club." Their President is Grove, the Secretary is White. They wear a black badge as a mark of distinction, and no intruder is admitted unless he give evidence of being in the habit of getting blue.

THE BEFORE OF A MORNING.—"Did you not tell me that morning was later in the business," said a young lawyman to a contemporary, when his horse had sunk up to the middle-girth. "No I did, but you are not had way to the bottom yet," said the fellow.

American Monthlies.

From Godey's Lady's Book for September.

The Woodman's Daughter.

A TALE OF THE CIVIL WARS OF 1642.

BY E. W. HERBERT, AUTHOR OF THE BROTHERS, CROMWELL, HIS WIFE AND THE ROYAL SIX.

There are few lowlier spots in all England than the wild banks of the small river Aisne, which yet remain even at this day rich in the native and unchecked harmony of woodland scenery. No clustering ploughshare has ever marred the velvet of the old mossy pasturage—no cultivator's fire has ever rioted in the tall fern that waves its graceful plumes in every sheltered dingle, or in the tall clumps of furze or broom that flaunt their golden blossoms to the summer sunshine on every knoll and hillock of the meadows as sun has ever round the grassed and knotty bark of the huge oaks—time-honored, monumental Titans—which scatter their age and ruin in isolated grandeur, lift their white thunder-splintered heads, flag-barred, and sere, and blasted, above the dark green foliage which still clothes their lower limbs with wreaths of luxuriant verdure, by some generations—unconscious witnesses of ages and the butcheries of man's vanity and weakness!

Beneath their shadow the hewetting of the chieftainess and warlike clans of centuries ranged before the Norman race, whose far posterity still roam the glades of Sherwood. Ages have deeded over them since it ages, the Roman legions there in their youth when the dense march of Rome's conquestured invasion swept over Britain, drawing wild of the seventh their solemn undergo—we know that they stood there proud as the meridian sun, and that the exalted chivalry of the first Norman king rode, knee to rest, over the liberties of Saxon England—and there they stand now, old, indeed, and gray, and time-worn, but not decayed, nor dying as they print—and there they shall stand, years—long years—after the green sod that covers the dust of those of us, and our sons' sons, who cumulate a moment before we go hence to be more seen. For not as English land, but as English freedom's preserve their hoisted resistance to the proud island true, would consecrate one league of its soil.

Not for a king's caucus.

The spot is one of the loveliest spots, indeed, than that where the great northern road, leaving the rich plains of Nottinghamshire, enters the country watered by the tributaries of the broad Trent.

Who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His dusky arms through half the realm,
And joins the sister floods.

He there runs through the wooded valley, and crosses the little river, named above, on a rude wooden bridge, where it winds in and out through thick-leaved brakes of alders, and laid bare the rich clear waters the sedge and willow-tufts that fringe its sides, and reveals the many secret recesses into the heart of this wild sylvan solitude. That retreat is, in truth, a sylvan solitude, than little lack, are as it were a barrier of eight hundred years, that which is the inside of the world—a newly encountered wealth, the artificial wants, the needless luxuries, the wonders, the improvements of this utilitarian age, of which a child's dull sight can see over in a minute—and we are here in the quiet antiquity of the times of Cromwell. There all has changed, all been improved around, there is no sight, no sound of improvement, of change, about. The wagoon flutters up from the reach of the stream, at the rattling equipage of the nobleman or gay as she did long centuries ago, scared by the cry of a new period—formed that the ancient empire has arisen on the same mossy limb—the blue-winged jay flutters from the same bough—the gaudy pie—the great green woodpecker sends forth the same wild laughter as he was jerking flight from oak to oak—the jay-like jargon of the rooks settlers against the self same trunk—and the sun pours the same rich light over the tranquil surface, conquering it with long blue shadows, and making every dew-drop on the grass to be a thousand of Golconda, which he shed three eight hundred years ago. Nor, to the eye loses its way among the vistas formed by the giant boles which rise from the water's edge, and the tall ferns and rocky dingles thick set with hazel, mountain-ash, and holly, which clothe the side of every glen and hollow, does it require any wild stretch of fancy to people those long aisles and alleys green with characters appropriate to the times, such as we present so strongly by the nature of the scenery. We pass a moss-grown cross, half hidden by the fern-leaves, and almost wonder that we see not the burly form of the friar tilting his beast lazily along the accustomed embers. We cross the opening of some grassy glade, and we look for the outlaw and his steady track through the deep forest, and we can almost detect the form of Robin Hood peering out with the bright glance of laughter arrow flashing from out an smoky wreaths, and lance heads twinkling in the remote vistas of the perspective, which are receiving above all—we dive into some darkness glade, the startled deer, which have been striking its lleadedeer during the noontide heat, fit from its couch of fern and moss in the secret thickets, and we feel something nigh akin to disappointment that we hear not the bugle of the bloodhound, the merry flute of the begladers, and the still clearer cry of the chanticleer and the dances of the quarry. Such are our waking day dreams, nor are we aroused fully from our reverie before the inside of a Nottingham coach and the out road has again emerged from the wide lonely woodland solitude of the Forest of Sherwood.

It was a still and breathless morning of July, outside of the inside of the Nottingham coach, whereon our tale commences—the newly risen sun was shooting out his golden arrows in every direction and filling all the air with light which was itself tinged with an orange hue—the dew upon the hedgerows was ranging through the forest, and there was not one breath of wind almost to shake the dew drops from the tips of the grass or to make the heavy overcrowing ears of the full tree-tops. No human beings were astir, and after the long day's journey made might be seen wearying itself up in graceful folds among the stems of the great oaks at a small distance from the road, although a sudden rise of the ground hid the rude hut from view, the sound of young lurch trees, concealed the cottage from which it proceed arose. From the same quarter came more frequently the light and feint laugh of childhood, the playful barking of a dog, and ever and anon the voice of a female, as if she were singing to the feelings excited in her breast by that delicious moment between sleep and the duties of morning. The music have continued for an hour or better, when the sharp report of one of our long duck guns, a little wayward, which was busily running up and down the little patch of turf before the door and prying into every crannie in search of its insect prey, and two or three grey rabbits bounding over the wet grass, and jumping lazily among the branches of the tufted fern—when suddenly a louder sound, and one rattling different from the rest, broke on the woods were rife, came up the road from the south-ward—it was heavy thing of a heavy wagon to the top of his speed, mixed with the sharp and angry clash of rapid steel blades. In the next instant two, the cause of the disturbance came into sight; a young girl, apparently not more than sixteen years, dressed in the full magnificent costume of the court of James the First, fled down the road with her slender sword and the black feather in his shoulder hard pressed by the Cavaliers, in contradistinction to the Roundheads, the knots which the Parliamentarians had borrowed from the license of their hair—which, although in the latter halter was all dabbled with recent blood stain, and the black plume dishevel and broken, and the whole of his rich dress besmirched with dust, and blackened with the smoke of powder, yet bore on some wheels he beatitude, a powerful, thorough-bred stranger, fully expressive of the high race to which could not be mistaken, of having been let lately in the hands of a master whose hand and blood was still streaming fast from a deep wound in his quarters, while several other slighter and imperfect cuts were visible upon his neck and shoulders—his gallop, too, was heavy and uncertain, and he tried to the last, changing his leg from time to time, and stumbled more than once as if his strength were failing him, although he was in reserved quickly by the spur and curb of his rider. The rider, too, seemed to have suffered, for he swerved in his saddle, wearily, and his head drooped, and he closed more frequently than was his wont his eyes, as if overcome with the increasing faintness of his wounds, and here himself as one who knew that the issue of the battle was lost. That appeared, however, was true feeling, and as he reached the summit of the little hill, he turned in his saddle to the woodman's hut was visible, the good face more steadfastly and earnestly than before, and one of the tassels and trousered himself for a moment, and then, with a smile of joy and triumph, he spurred his gallant horse down the declivity, and was lost to sight among the trees.

Within a moment, the party whose voices had been heard in the woodman's hut had hastened with the little thatch, into the space before the cottage door, and were engaged in the following manner—with a substance, stout, stern, manner, but with a good and kindly heart, and large jaw, muscular, of height itself, and large jaw, bushy, reaching to the midthigh—two or three other Roundheads, and the fair young daughter and all the others had their swords drawn, the blades of which were in the most perfect order, and bright as if they had been just from the armorer's hands. At the appearance of these strange interlopers, the dog ceased its barking, and ran to the side of Mabel, and lay down at her feet, as if to protect her from any danger that might arise, and the woodman himself, who was busily employed in the work of the before mentioned hut, paused for a moment in the operation of splitting billets, and gazed search upon the little group before the door.

The cottage was a low, white-washed building, of a single story, with a thatched roof projecting in a little porch before the door, and unaided by the foliage and sweet scented clusters of a honeysuckle, which climbed the rustic pillars, and covered the eaves, enclosing the small diamond-paned casements with a thick wreathed curtain. On either side the porch was a narrow strip of garden, decked with sweet peas, and blue and yellow lupines, and a bush or two of wild rose and sweet briar, and before it a space, perhaps ten yards in width, fenced on by the tall oaks, and here and there a beech or ash, which, although they had not the same appearance of age and ruin of a richer but then the wood really velvets of Green. At one end of the cottage was the thatched roof of the wood-shed, and the door of which protruded the solid face of a sleek well fed cow, and at the other, a noble stack of faggots, larger than the cottage which it sheltered from the northeastern winds, and like it, provided with a thatched roof quite overgrown with lichens and the yellow flowered stonecrop. Under the shade of this stack she goat, with two kids sporting round her, and the little cur, who seemed to be the only member of the family, sleeping by her side. A little before, the woodman had left the cottage on his way in front of the hut, forming the left wing of the group, with his axe and billhook, stood a young girl, of seventeen or eighteen years at most, busily engaged in hanging the emblazoned fire box over upon a cord which was attached to two of the large trees—while a few paces in her left set a round little hazy child, with great blue eyes glancing out of the profuse flaxen curls, which fell in every movement over its bright and laughing features, played with a small bow and arrow, drawing well at the old Talbot breed, which basked in the sun beside her, and looking up from time to time with fondly beside the father's face, as if to tell her sobbings; although the little fellow was too much engaged with the cavalier. "So please you, sir, I have not my name," said the girl, looking up from her work and rarely gay out into the country round. Father had not used here in Sherwood, where forty years or better; so that we know few of the gentry even by name." As she ceased speaking, she tittered her head to the wood bend, from which the sound was coming to Mabel, who was still crying out as loudly as she could, and in the next instant her aunt and her in her arms as if to still her sobbings; although it might have been that she was afraid she had struck the bull's eye, raising a shrill and joyous shout, as she saw the tall form of the old soldier at the head of his young suitor, and listened to with a calm, well-pleased smile, as that young maiden, her form as slight yet as voluptuously rounded, with her dark hair and eyes, and her cheek like the rose, outside to lick the shaggy hands which were reaching it with wreaths of luxuriant flowers. A little way from these, upon the green, was a fair young boy, of some twelve years, mounted on a fine and across a mark set up against the hall of an old oak tree, at sixty paces distant, and with a steadi, loudless though it was, failed not to strike much succession with the centre of the mark, and he had struck the bull's eye, raising a shrill and joyous shout, as he